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### Role of lecture in the modern education system

**Abstract:** In the article review discusses topical issues towards numerous forms of presentation as well as lecture: basic principles of lecture material preparing, basic points of the lecture standardization, modern technological capabilities providing while preparing lectures, motivational capabilities of lectures for students. High requirements for professional training on the subject, the information technologies accelerated development, ability for scientific and pedagogical activity — such requirements should be carried out for University lecturer. Today should be appointed the skills focused on a foreign language and a communication with native speakers.

Lecture form of the teachers' activity should be focused on an audience's attention for a long period of time. Therefore, careful preparation on the lecture, accumulation of new scientific data, choice of modern technologies for presentation, adaptation of lectures in order to suit the audience, connection between theoretical topics with practical assignment should be carried out on the practical clinical activities, individual approach of the lecturer as well as themes presentation are key components for teachers' activity during lecture preparation and presentation of material.

**Keywords:** lecture, students, educational activity.

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## Роль лекции в современной системе образования

**Аннотация:** В статье обсуждаются актуальные вопросы такой формы изложения материала как лекция: основные принципы подготовки лекционного материала, стандартизация основных положений лекции, использование современных технологических возможностей в подготовке лекций, мотивационные возможности лекций для работы со студентами. Высокие требования к профессиональной подготовке по предмету, ускоренное развитие информационных технологий, задатки к научной и педагогической работе — такие требования всегда выдвигались к лектору вуза. На сегодняшний день к ним прибавилось знание иностранного языка и свободное общение с носителями языка.

Лекционная форма работы требует от преподавателя умения удерживать внимание аудитории на протяжении относительно длительного времени. Поэтому тщательная подготовка лекции, накопление новых научных данных, выбор современных технологий для изложения материала, адаптация лекции под особенности аудитории слушателей, связь теоретической темы с применением данных знаний в клинической практической деятельности, индивидуальный подход лектора к изложению темы — это основные составляющие при подготовке к лекционной форме изложения материала.

**Ключевые слова:** лекция, студенты, преподавание.

**Foreword.** In recent years significantly increased amount of national and foreign students enrolled in universities of Ukraine. Such factors as a great amount of students and diversity of countries, which foreign students represent, have numerous advantages and disadvantages at the teaching activity. Each group of students requires a special approach, because educational activity has numerous forms. Practical classes, independent work of students under the teacher's supervision, consultation, scientific societies, individual work of students, which covered the teacher's ability in order to help the student. Basically, lecture is an essential component of success carried out in a case of study the subject material by the student. Average hours loading per each teacher towards lecture form should be carried out one-sixth point taken from total hours allocated to the subject. This time should be well — organized and appointed with the benefit.

**Study Findings and Discussion.** Each lecture has several objectives:

- theoretical should be focused on the general overview of topics, providing development, classification of material for better absorption, consideration of age-related disabilities, presentation required amount of material for a limited time;
- professional oriented motivation ought to show connection between theoretical lecture material with a future therapeutic activity, in order to determine practical value of theoretical knowledge on the given lecture;
- education — should be focused on the forming such vital qualities at the students as responsibility for a patient's life, accurate medical conclusions and prescriptions, vision of a deep background mechanisms of diseases and pathologies in order to cultivate the students' good attitudes for someone's life saving;
- prevention — promotions of a healthy lifestyle as an important for student while his future professional activity in order to promote this high life activity among patients.

Means of achieving goals are varied at the professional teacher:

- **clearness:** teacher should prepare multimedia presentation of the lecture material, carry out selection of videos, which illustrates the structures, processes, development or other components of a lecture, a few slides should be on the text, if student read the text instead of listening the lecture; text to each slide should contain basic important problem issues (classification, major components, etc.), which student ought to record. Teacher should have professional skills as well as drawing some simple schematic classifications, structures, which the students reflect.
- **record:** teacher should prepare and put on a department website abstracts of the given lectures in order to familiarize students with basic terms and as a basis for further dialogue on the lecture; highlighting the major provisions and structures of the lecture in order to fix the lectures key issues on a paper;
- **improvement of professional skills:** teacher should constantly update their knowledge, finding interesting facts as well as illustrated with a bright colors the lecture course; apply new technical tools, methods and techniques that appear in the medical industry in order to increase level of professionalism;
- **standardization of material:** lecture should have a clear plan, each item of which should be dealt by the lecturer to each student in accordance with their specialty; each teacher has individual means and mechanisms of material providing to the audience. All in all, definitions basic provisions of the lectures, classification, common concepts should be presented to each listener and recorded in the notes.

Selection of the lecturers stuff should be vital important activity, which falls on the department chairman. Preparation of a lecturer should start from methodical councils while discussing lecture's material with colleagues. However, it is logical to assume, that department should have correctly organized curriculums of lectures for each semester, plan and abstract of each lecture, which could be placed on the department website. Student should know topic of the next lecture, its main points. On the contrary, self — study research of the lecture material should impact on absorption lecturer's material, would provide dialogue with a teacher in advance to prepare questions focused on the complex structures, defects or abnormalities. According to the educational program, it stands to reason for standardization the lectures' material on the department, carry out selection of multimedia presentations for teachers, so-called «layout lectures», which covered key problem issues ought

to be highlighted. Although each teacher who takes possession of a lecture form, has opportunity to revise structure of lecture itself, keeping the basic provisions and paragraphs of the lecture plan. To sum it up, such kinds of activity should provide the younger lecturer how to learn lecture material, in order to adjust lectures under its own way of teaching, find new colors, samples, and other creative professional achievements. An impossible situation, if lecturer gives the material which shouldn't agree with standard curriculum in this semester. Lecture course extends topics of the practical classes: development of a particular system; classifications, which are discussed in the lecture; topography, which lecturer associated with clinical examples, etc. On the one hand, a variety of illustration tools should apply by the lecturer, positively perceived by listeners. Bright slides could rotate; layer-by-layer erection of structures, entertainment programs that reveal, for example, stages of development — all in all, these innovative computing tools should be focused on a new material high perception by the students. Multimedia slide should contain drawings or illustrations — as well as signature, classification or other explanations, which student ought write and research. On the other hand, it's meaningful to the teacher draw a simple quick schemes that can be repeated by the student in the copybook, or write on the blackboard stages of development or key provisions any scheme, in a case of absent signature on the slide. Lecturer should prepare each of the following problem issues before the lecture presentation. Teacher should be able to motivate students towards participation in the lecturer preparation in a framework of self — study initiative activities as the following: student should find out animation of the different embryonic or physiological processes, reveal interesting historical facts, technically prepare presentation material for lecture, presentations could be carry out as well as the students' report on the students scientific society council.

**Conclusions.** In order to increase effectiveness lecture forms of educational activity with student's teacher should solve the following tasks:

- improvement professional, qualification and linguistic training of teachers, constant creative research teacher's activity as well as the forms and methods of presentation, new scientific facts development, techniques and other issues;
- organization an independent extracurricular activity of students with lecture material (i. e. providing abstracts of the lectures, especially for foreign students);
- standardization lecture material (summary of the lectures key points in abstract, templates, multimedia presentations for teachers;
- clearness of the presentation teacher should achieve by variety of means: multimedia presentations, simple schemes, classification in order to work together with students; the best way — complex integration various lecturer's tools;
- attracting students in order to perform creative educational activity in the process of the lectures preparation.

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## **Physische Entwicklung der Nachkommenschaft affizierenden der Kalziumsantagonisten in die Antenatalperiode**

**Keywords:** Kalziumsantagonisten, Schwangerschaft, Nebenwirkungen, neonatale physische Entwicklung

Die arterielle Hypertension den schwangeren Frauen bleibt das aktuelle Problem der modernen Medizin<sup>1</sup>. Die Behandlung der arteriellen Hypertension in Gestationsperiode scheint eine ziemlich komplizierte Aufgabe zu sein, da der Arzt gleichzeitig mit zwei Patienten (die Mutter und der Frucht) zu tun hat. Gleichzeitig erschwert das Problem auch die Tatsache, dass fast alle antihypertensiven Präparate durch die Plazenta dringen und tragen das potentielle Risiko für die Frucht. Die Auswahl der medikamentösen Therapie erschwert der Mangel der evidenzbasierten Daten, da infolge der ethischen Probleme die randomisierten Placebos-kontrollierten Forschungen bei den schwangeren Frauen selten durchgeführt werden<sup>2</sup>. Bis zum heutigen Tag ist kein Vorhandensein der teratogenen Effekte bei irgendwelchem der antihypertensiven Medikamente festgestellt, jedoch sind die Nachrichten in der Literatur auf diesem Gebiet sehr schmal<sup>3</sup>.

Die physiologische Veränderungen bei der Schwangerschaft bringt zur Veränderung der Pharmakokinetik und Pharmakodynamik der Medikamenten, was die Überschreitung der Dosen der Medikamente oft ergibt<sup>4</sup>.

Die Kalziumsantagonisten (KA) gehören zu den Präparaten der ersten Reihe für die Behandlung der arteriellen Hypertension außer der Periode der Schwangerschaft und haben die Reihe der Vorteile vor den antihypertensiven Präparaten anderer Gruppen. Sie werden besser als Thiazindiuretika und nichtselektiv  $\beta$ -Adrenoblocker überstanden, sie sind metabolisch-neutral und bei einer langwierigen Anwendung in den mittleren therapeutischen Dosen erzeugen selten die schwerwiegenden Nebeneffekte<sup>5</sup>. Die Vorteile vor anderen antihypertensiven Präparaten in der Kombination mit der hohen Effektivität und dem günstigen Einfluss auf das Risiko der Entwicklung der herzlich Gemäßkomplifikationen, bewiesen in die großen multizentrischen Forschungen, haben die Nutzung der KA bei arteriellen Hypertensionen während der Schwangerschaft bedingt<sup>6</sup>.

Die literarischen Daten über der Einfluss der KA auf die Frucht sind auch widersprüchlich und schmal. Meistens sind die angeborenen Abnormitäten nicht nachweisbar, aber in wenigen Forschungen bei der Anwendung der KA wurde das erhöhte Risiko des Teratogenität oder die Tendenz zu solcher Erhöhung beobachtet<sup>7</sup>. Da in den Experimenten auf den Tieren bei der Anwendung in die subtherapeutisch Dosen, Verapamil und Diltiazem die embryotoksische Wirkung hatten<sup>8</sup>.

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